

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS  
FAYETTEVILLE DIVISION

VERNON BAILEY

PLAINTIFF

v.

CIVIL NO. 18-5146

ANDREW M. SAUL,<sup>1</sup> Commissioner  
Social Security Administration

DEFENDANT

**MEMORANDUM OPINION**

Plaintiff, Vernon Bailey, brings this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), seeking judicial review of a decision of the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration (Commissioner) denying his claims for period of disability and disability insurance benefits (DIB) and supplemental security income (SSI) benefits under the provisions of Titles II and XVI of the Social Security Act (Act). In this judicial review, the Court must determine whether there is substantial evidence in the administrative record to support the Commissioner's decision. See 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).

Plaintiff protectively filed his current applications for DIB and SSI on June 20, 2016, alleging an inability to work since November 20, 2014, due to degenerative disc disease; sleep apnea; asthma; neuropathy in the left leg, hip and arm; bipolar disorder; a bulging disc in the lower lumbar; a history of a compression fracture in lower lumbar; psychosis; chronic pain; and his weight. (Tr. 64, 247, 251). An administrative video hearing was held on May 9, 2017, at which Plaintiff appeared with counsel and testified. (Tr. 16-42).

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<sup>1</sup> Andrew M. Saul, has been appointed to serve as Commissioner of Social Security, and is substituted as Defendant, pursuant to Rule 25(d)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

By written decision dated August 18, 2017, the ALJ found that during the relevant time period, Plaintiff had an impairment or combination of impairments that were severe. (Tr. 1068). Specifically, the ALJ found Plaintiff had the following severe impairments: obesity, degenerative disc disease, osteoarthritis, sleep apnea, cardiomegaly, diabetes, asthma, an affective disorder and bipolar disorder. However, after reviewing all of the evidence presented, the ALJ determined that Plaintiff's impairments did not meet or equal the level of severity of any impairment listed in the Listing of Impairments found in Appendix I, Subpart P, Regulation No. 4. (Tr. 1068). The ALJ found Plaintiff retained the residual functional capacity (RFC) to:

perform sedentary work as defined in 20 CFR 404.1567(a) and 416.967(a) except the claimant is able to occasionally climb, balance, crawl, kneel, stoop, and crouch, and frequently finger and handle bilaterally. In addition, he must avoid concentrated exposure to pulmonary irritants like dust, odors, and gasses and must avoid hazards like unprotected heights and moving machinery. He is limited to simple, routine, and repetitive tasks in a setting where interpersonal contact is incidental to the work performed and can respond to supervision that is simple, direct, and concrete.

(Tr. 1069). With the help of a vocational expert, the ALJ determined Plaintiff could perform work as a small products assembler, a document preparer and an escort vehicle driver. (Tr. 1077).

Plaintiff then requested a review of the hearing decision by the Appeals Council, which denied that request on May 19, 2018. (Tr. 1-6). Subsequently, Plaintiff filed this action. (Doc. 1). This case is before the undersigned pursuant to the consent of the parties. (Doc. 6). Both parties have filed appeal briefs, and the case is now ready for decision. (Docs. 13, 14).

This Court's role is to determine whether the Commissioner's findings are supported by substantial evidence on the record as a whole. Ramirez v. Barnhart, 292 F.3d 576, 583

(8th Cir. 2002). Substantial evidence is less than a preponderance but it is enough that a reasonable mind would find it adequate to support the Commissioner's decision. The ALJ's decision must be affirmed if the record contains substantial evidence to support it. Edwards v. Barnhart, 314 F.3d 964, 966 (8th Cir. 2003). As long as there is substantial evidence in the record that supports the Commissioner's decision, the Court may not reverse it simply because substantial evidence exists in the record that would have supported a contrary outcome, or because the Court would have decided the case differently. Haley v. Massanari, 258 F.3d 742, 747 (8th Cir. 2001). In other words, if after reviewing the record it is possible to draw two inconsistent positions from the evidence and one of those positions represents the findings of the ALJ, the decision of the ALJ must be affirmed. Young v. Apfel, 221 F.3d 1065, 1068 (8th Cir. 2000).

The Court has reviewed the entire transcript and the parties' briefs. For the reasons stated in the ALJ's well-reasoned opinion and the Government's brief, the Court finds Plaintiff's arguments on appeal to be without merit and finds that the record as a whole reflects substantial evidence to support the ALJ's decision. Accordingly, the ALJ's decision is hereby summarily affirmed and Plaintiff's Complaint is dismissed with prejudice. See Sledge v. Astrue, No. 08-0089, 2008 WL 4816675 (W.D. Mo. Oct. 31, 2008) (summarily affirming ALJ's denial of disability benefits), aff'd, 364 Fed. Appx. 307 (8th Cir. 2010).

DATED this 30th day of December 2019.

/s/ *Erin L. Wiedemann*  
HON. ERIN L. WIEDEMANN  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE